

REGISTERED NUMBER: 04618606 (England and Wales)

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**  
**FOR**  
**NEWSWORKS**

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**for the year ended 31 December 2016**

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**NEWSWORKS**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2016**

**DIRECTORS:**

D R Pattison (Chairman)  
J O'Donnell  
N Hewat  
V E Clifford

**SECRETARY:**

M T Brookes

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

88 Crawford Street  
London  
W1H 2EJ

**REGISTERED NUMBER:**

04618606 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:**

Cameron Baum Limited  
Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor  
88 Crawford Street  
London  
W1H 2EJ

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2016**

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

**DIRECTORS**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2016 to the date of this report.

D R Pattison (Chairman)  
J O'Donnell  
N Hewat

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

D King - resigned 22 January 2016  
R L Olins - resigned 7 October 2016  
V E Clifford - appointed 1 December 2016

J D Wildman ceased to be a director after 31 December 2016 but prior to the date of this report.

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the surplus or deficit of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

**AUDITORS**

The auditors, Cameron Baum Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**

M T Brookes - Secretary

4 September 2017

## **REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF NEWSWORKS**

We have audited the financial statements of Newsworks for the year ended 31 December 2016 on pages four to ten. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report of the Directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime
- and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Geoffrey Hollander (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Cameron Baum Limited  
Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor  
88 Crawford Street  
London  
W1H 2EJ

4 September 2017

**INCOME STATEMENT**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2016**

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
<b>TURNOVER</b>		3,019,272	2,999,875
Marketing expenses		<u>1,064,423</u>	<u>1,287,779</u>
<b>GROSS SURPLUS</b>		1,954,849	1,712,096
Administrative expenses		<u>1,663,936</u>	<u>1,879,376</u>
<b>OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) and SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAXATION</b>	4	290,913	(167,280)
Tax on surplus/(deficit)		<u>67,561</u>	<u>(10,991)</u>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		<u>223,352</u>	<u>(156,289)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**31 December 2016**

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Intangible assets	5		-		-
Tangible assets	6		<u>21,108</u>		<u>45,356</u>
			21,108		45,356
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	7	3,757,864		3,840,922	
Cash at bank		<u>449,384</u>		<u>683,590</u>	
		4,207,248		4,524,512	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>3,781,065</u>		<u>4,345,929</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<u>426,183</u>		<u>178,583</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<u>447,291</u>		<u>223,939</u>
<b>RESERVES</b>					
Income and expenditure account			<u>447,291</u>		<u>223,939</u>
			447,291		223,939

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 4 September 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

D R Pattison (Chairman) - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2016**

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Newsworks is a private company, limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

These are the company's first set of financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A.

The financial statements are prepared in UK Pound Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

**Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the contributions received or receivable from members, income from research and training activities and recharged expenses, excluding value added tax. Contribution from members invoiced or received in advance are deferred to the accounting period to which they relate. Where contributions have been invoiced from other entities but relate to this company's activity, the relevant contributions are recharged to this company.

**Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Computer software is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of four years.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2016**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Tangible fixed assets**

Fixtures and fittings, and computer equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method.

The useful lives of each category of asset is as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	- four years
Computer equipment	- four years

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of fixtures and fittings, and computer equipment on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated fixtures and fittings, and computer equipment are retained in the cost of the assets and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit and loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

**Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2016**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Hire purchase and leasing commitments**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to surplus or deficit on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

**Employee benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit and loss in the period to which they relate.

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

**Short term benefits:**

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

**Annual bonus plans:**

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

**Defined contribution pension plans:**

The company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

**Marketing expenses**

Marketing expenses are recognised in the period in which the expense is incurred and not in the period to which the expenditure relates.

**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 18 (2015 - 17) .

**4. OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)**

The operating surplus (2015 - operating deficit) is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	30,285	29,803
Computer software amortisation	-	7,950

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2016**

**5. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Other intangible assets £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 January 2016	31,800
Disposals	(31,800)
At 31 December 2016	-
<b>AMORTISATION</b>	
At 1 January 2016	31,800
Eliminated on disposal	(31,800)
At 31 December 2016	-
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 December 2016	-
At 31 December 2015	-

**6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
<b>COST</b>			
At 1 January 2016	62,147	57,063	119,210
Additions	1,216	4,821	6,037
At 31 December 2016	63,363	61,884	125,247
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>			
At 1 January 2016	43,850	30,004	73,854
Charge for year	15,058	15,227	30,285
At 31 December 2016	58,908	45,231	104,139
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>			
At 31 December 2016	4,455	16,653	21,108
At 31 December 2015	18,297	27,059	45,356

**7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	3,357,960	3,359,945
Other debtors	399,904	480,977
	<u>3,757,864</u>	<u>3,840,922</u>

**8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	23,971	56,629
Taxation and social security	644,424	336,808
Other creditors	3,112,670	3,952,492
	<u>3,781,065</u>	<u>4,345,929</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2016**

**9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

The company's turnover includes £2,866,272 (2015: £2,999,875) of contributions from members and recharges to organisations connected with them.

Creditors includes £189,443 (2015: £1,045,880) that is owed to JT-PATS Limited, a company that has common directors with Newsworks Limited.

**10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY**

The company has no ultimate controlling party.

**11. LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to £1.

**12. FIRST YEAR ADOPTION**

Upon first time adoption of FRS 102 1A, there were no items that affected the financial position or the financial performance of the company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.